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CONFIDENTIAL
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1 1. No. 1 is the railroad line from Rostov to Grozni. It is a single-track line throughout its length, except for the section within the city of Armavir and on either side of the city. This double-track section has a length of three to four kilometers.

No. 2 is the Kuban River. Its width varies from 80 to 100 meters in winter and 60 to 70 meters in the summer. Its depth varies from 0.50 m. to 10 meters.

No. 3 is the Vrup River, which is a tributary of the Kuban. The Vrup is 40 to 50 meters wide and one to six meters deep; it does not flood.

No. 4 is the airfield of Armavir.

a. is a small wireless (sic) with one aerial.

b. is the location of three to four passenger planes which have two or three seats each. They are an old type of biplane. They fly between Armavir and Krasnodar and are used only by the officers belonging to the administration of the Airforce School. there are always two of these biplanes at the spot indicated by b.

c. indicates the location of six semi-underground gasoline and oil tanks. Each has a capacity of 18 to 20 tons. These tanks are filled from tank trucks.

d. is the landing strip. As many as twenty-five planes stand by this strip. They are monoplanes with a length of five meters (sic), a width of 3-3.5 meters (sic). They have one engine, one propeller, and a crew of one or two men. These planes are constructed of plywood, and the fuselage is covered with cabot (sic) painted a dark green. these airplanes are armed with one machine gun each.

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e. is the location of eight tractors (heavy and light) and of two trucks used by the airfield.

f. is a wooden column five to six meters high, on top of which is a white balloon which serves as a wind indicator.

25X1

[redacted] this airfield is located in a plain and can be enlarged. It is protected only by patrolling soldiers.

No. 5 is a railroad line which passes near the airfield and runs to the grain elevators where the produce from the surrounding country (three to four kilometers from the airfield) is collected.

25X1

No. 6 is a meat packing plant. [redacted] the building was destroyed during the war and that it was reconstructed by German and Japanese prisoners-of-war who numbered 1,000.

No. 7 is a railroad line leading to the meat packing plant (No. 6).

No. 8 is Naberezhnaya Street. This was formerly surfaced with stones according to the Chinese system, but because of lack of maintenance and repair it became a dirt road. It is about 10 meters wide and has two brick sidewalks.

No. 9 is Osipenko Street. This street is surfaced with stones; it is eight to ten meters wide and has two brick sidewalks.

No. 10 is Ermantovskaya Street, which is similar to Naberezhnaya Street.

No. 11 is Roza Luxemburg Street. It is paved with stones and is in good condition. This street has a total width of about 40 meters. It has a parkway in the middle which is covered with shrubs and is 10 to 12 meters wide. The sidewalks on either side have a width of about two meters, and the parkway is planted with shrubs.

No. 12 is Komsomolskaya Street, which is paved with stones and has a width, including the two sidewalks, of about 10 meters.

No. 13 is Lenina Street; it is paved with stone and is 12 meters wide, including the two brick sidewalks.

No. 14 is Third International Street which is paved with stone as far as No. 28 and from there on is surfaced with gravel. This street as far as No. 28 is about 10 meters wide including the brick sidewalks. Beyond No. 28 it becomes wider, because it has only one sidewalk.

No. 15 is Zhelëznodorozhnaya Street, which is paved with stone and is in exceedingly poor condition. This street is 10 meters wide, including one sidewalk of brick.

No. 16 is Engelsa Street which is paved with stone and is 12 to 14 meters wide including the two brick sidewalks.

No. 17 is Kalinina Street, which is unpaved. It is 15 meters wide including its brick sidewalks.

25X1

No. 18 is a street [redacted] paved with stone, it is eight to ten meters wide, including its brick sidewalks.

25X1

No. 19 is an unpaved street [redacted] It is eight to ten meters wide including its brick sidewalks.

25X1

No. 20 is an unpaved street as far as No. 11; beyond No. 11 it is paved with stone. [redacted] It is eight to ten meters wide including its brick sidewalks.

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No. 21 is Karl Marx Street, which is similar to No. 20.

25X1

No. 22 is a street similar to No. 19. [REDACTED]

25X1

No. 23 is Kirova Street. It is the central street and goes to the airfield. This street is paved with stone as far as No. 11 and is 10 to 12 meters wide including its brick sidewalks. Beyond No. 11, Kirova Street is 25 to 30 meters wide including its sidewalks. It is surfaced with asphalt and has a parkway in the center which is six to seven meters wide, so that the actual width of the roadway is 12 to 15 meters.

No. 24 is Pushkina Street, which is unpaved as far as No. 10; beyond it is paved with stone. It is eight to ten meters wide including its brick sidewalks.

No. 25 is Zerkitskaya Street, which is paved with stone and is ten meters wide including its brick sidewalks.

25X1

No. 26 is Khalturina Street, which is unpaved as far as No. 13. From there to the railroad line it is paved with stone, and beyond the railroad line it is again unpaved. The road is eight to ten meters wide including its sidewalks.

25X1

No. 27 is a street similar to No. 22. [REDACTED]

No. 28 is Uritskaya Street, which goes to the town of Lavinskoye. This street is paved with stone as far as the airfield, and beyond the airfield the road is surfaced with gravel. Within the city the street is 10 to 12 meters wide including its sidewalks of brick.

25X1

No. 29 is a street which is similar to No. 27. [REDACTED]

25X1

No. 30 is Stenka Razin Street, which is similar to No. 29.

No. 31 is an airplane repair shop. It is a one-story building of brick, and measures about twelve by seven meters. Its roof is of glass. This building is surrounded by a barbed wire fence enclosing an area of about 600 by 400 meters. Within this area there are always airplanes awaiting repairs. Early in 1947 informant saw there eight monoplanes of pursuit or training type. The shop is guarded by two sentries from the Airforce School. One of them patrols around the area.

No. 32 is the central warehouse for food for the city garrison. It bears the number 195. It is a two-story building of brick with a metal roof; it measures about ten by eight meters. Partly destroyed during the war, its first story has now been repaired.

No. 33 is a technical school named Pezen (sic). It is a one-story building of brick, and measures about 15 by 12 meters. About 250 students, aged 14 to 17 years, attend this school. The course of study lasts three years.

No. 34 is the location of three steel tanks for petroleum, gasoline, and lubricating oil for the needs of the city. Each tank has a diameter of about 12 meters and a height of 10 meters. The area is enclosed with a barbed wire fence and is guarded by "civil guards."

No. 35 is a former war factory named Armalit. It produced artillery and mortar shells and hand grenades. It was blown up during the war by the Germans, but it has now been repaired and is producing weighing machines of various sizes. It is a one-story building measuring about 10 by 10 meters.

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No. 36 is the first railroad station of the city of Armavir. The second railroad station is located at a distance of four kilometers in the direction of Rostov. The building of the first station was destroyed during the war. At the end of 1947 work was begun on the construction of a new building.

25X1 No. 37 is an oil press which bears the number 7. It is a two-story building of brick. [redacted] This factory prepares oil from the pits of various fruits (apricots, peaches, etc.). The oil is not edible but is used for machinery. 25X1 About 200 men and women are employed. The factory is under the control of the MVD, and entrance to it is forbidden to all except 25X1 employees and certain officials. [redacted]

No. 38 is an oil press which bears the number 4. It is a one-story building of brick. This factory produces oil from seeds, such as cottonseed. The production of this factory is larger than that of the preceding one (No. 37). The oil produced is edible.

No. 39 is an electric power plant with a capacity of 2,000 kilowatts. It supplies the whole city of Armavir. It is a one-story building of brick and measures about 20 by 15 meters.

No. 40 is the city square.

No. 41 is a two-story building of brick which measures about 20 by 10 meters. Here are housed the central office of the MVD of the city and also the offices of the MGB police and the offices of the First Police Precinct.

No. 42 is a two-story brick building measuring about eight by five meters. This houses another technical school called Fexeu (sic). About 80 students, aged 14 years and older, attend this school.

No. 43 is a two-story brick building measuring about 15 by 10 meters. It houses the central offices of the Communist Party of the city. It also houses the city soviet offices and the city library.

No. 44 is a three-story building of brick. It measures about ten by five meters and houses various government offices connected with the collection of taxes.

No. 45 is a two-story brick building measuring about 15 by 10 meters. It is called the House of the Red Army and is the club for the aviators from the Airforce School.

No. 46 is a two-story brick building measuring about ten by eight meters. It is used as a hospital for the Airforce School.

No. 47 is a one-story brick building measuring about ten by seven meters. It is used as a kitchen for the Airforce School. The courtyard of this building serves as a garage (sic).

No. 48 is a two-story brick building measuring about eight by five meters. It is used as a clinic for civilians.

No. 49 is a two-story brick building measuring about fifteen by eight meters. It bears the initials D.S.A. (House of the Soviet Officers) and serves as a club for the officers in the city.

25X1 No. 50 is the Armavir Airforce School, which operates continuously. 25X1 Each year the school receives new recruits who study there for about three years. When they graduate they receive the rank of lieutenant. [redacted]

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25X1 [redacted] the
 25X1 students in this school go in groups to the airfield where they
 25X1 receive practical training in the monoplanes stationed there.
 25X1 [redacted] they make various practice flights and use
 25X1 balloons as targets; one plane will tow a balloon and other
 25X1 planes will go through various maneuvers and attempt to shoot
 25X1 the balloon. During holidays these monoplanes fly in formation
 25X1 over the city. [redacted]

[redacted] the pilots trained
 in this School become pilots of pursuit planes.

No. 51 is the Airforce Headquarters of the city and the Directorate
 of the Airforce School.

No. 52 is a church which still holds services.

No. 53 is a Russian public school for girls.

No. 54 is the army recruiting office, a two-story brick building
 measuring about ten by eight meters.

No. 55 indicates a small market and the Russian public school for
 boys.

No. 56 is the central flour mill of the city; it bears the number 11.
 It is a two-story building of brick, and measures about 30 by 10
 meters.

No. 57 is a fruit canning factory.

No. 58 is a one-story building of brick measuring about 25 by 10
 meters. It is called "Khimprom," i.e., paint and chemical
 factory. It employs about 80 workmen.

No. 59 is a two-story building of brick which measures about 20
 by 10 meters. It is used as a hospital for civilians.

No. 60 is a two-story brick building measuring about 40 by 10 meters.
 It is an electric bakery and supplies bread to the 80,000 inhab-
 itants of the city.

No. 61 is a cotton mill. It was blown up during the German retreat,
 but now a part of it is in operation.

No. 62 is the city jail, which consists of two buildings. One of
 these has two stories and measures 25 by 10 meters; It was con-
 structed in 1945. The other is an old building which measures
 about 50 by 10 meters.

No. 63 indicates barracks, consisting of four one-story buildings of
 brick. Each measures about 30 by 10 meters. These barracks are
 surrounded by a barbed wire fence and are guarded by patrols.
 Within the area there are cannon and military vehicles. [redacted]

[redacted] the soldiers who live in these barracks have red shoulder-
 boards with the number 91 on them.

No. 64 is the city park named Lenina.

No. 65 is the central market of the city.

No. 66 is a steel bridge on the railroad line. The bridge is about 10 meters
 long and six meters wide. Beneath the bridge passes Kirova Street.

No. 67 is a wooden bridge, about 80 meters long and five to six meters wide,
 over the Kuban River.

No. 68 is a concrete bridge on the railroad line. It is about 100 meters
 long and was repaired in 1947.

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